SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RELIGION AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune It has been said-and there are many people who believe it-that the present war is instigated by a desire on the part of France to stay the spread of Protestantism. In other words, that it is a religious crusade of Catholic France against Protestant Prussia. This is a very absurd supposition. The large Catholic element that exists in Prussia and throughout Germany, and the influence, if not the numbers, of the Protestants in France, ought to convince any one that in the present religious aspect of Europe such a war is impossible. In France, though a great majority of the people belong to the Church of Rome, it is well known that many of the leading statesmen and prominent personages of the Empire are of the Protestant faith. The State, in its endowments, knows no difference between the two creeds. In Prussia, though the royal family of Prussia to the Reformed or Calvinistic Church, all Christian denominations enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust and emolument. The Protestants are divided into two branches, Lutherans and Calvinists, and comprise, according to the census of 1867, more than 65 per cent. of the entire population, while the Catholics amount to nearly 33 per cent., the rest, about 2 per cent., being made up of Israelites and other sects. However, in some portions of the Prussian dominions the Catholies actually predominate, and among these may be named Posen, Westphalia, and the Rhenish provinces. Jews are to be found in all the provinces of Prussia, but principally in Posen: while members of the Greek Church and other sects are scattered throughout the monarchy. The Protestants form the greater part of the population of the provinces annexed in 1866; Hanover alone added 1,682,777 Protestants and only 226,009 Roman Catholics to the population. Protestantism is gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, its population was mainly Catholic; but now, out of its three provinces, in the two most important the majority of the population is Protestant. In the religious statistics of 1862 it was shown that the Protestant element in the army at that time amounted to 184,767 men, while the Catholic comprised 82,345, to which were added 1328 Jews and 77 of other creeds. The great mass of the populations of the other States which are included in the North-German Confederation is Protestantnext to Prussia, Oldenburg being the only State in which there is any considerable proportion of Catholics. According to the

divided as follows: -Countries.

enumerations of 1866 and 1867, the inhabit-

ants of North and South Germany were

Total.....24,673,838 13,258,440 In other words, in the North German Confederation the Protestants were more than 71 per cent. and Catholies 27 per cent. In the South German States (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse) the Catholics are 50 per cent, and Protestants 39 per cent. The only State in which the Protestants predominate is Hesse. Bavaria is nearly threefourths Catholic, but that detached portion of the kingdom which lies between France and the Rhine, known as the Palatinate, is not quite half Catholic, its population comprising 273,982 Catholics, 336,119 Protestants, 13,042 Israelites, and 2923 of other sects. If we take the total of North and South Germany, which in this war at any rate are one, we find that about two-thirds of the people are Protestants and one-third Catholies. In France, by the census of 1866, there

were 36,420,664 Catholics and 1,591,250 Protestants. This official statement, however, is, in regard to the Protestants, greatly at variance with the numbers of worshipping members as given by the Synods and Consistories, the heads of which estimate the members of the Reformed Church at 630,000, and those of the Lutheran Church at 305,000, making the total less than a million of Protest-The larger amount stated above is, therefore, evidently made up by those who are nominally of the Protestant faith, but not in Church fellowship.

The State recognizes all religions, but it only endows the Roman Catholics, the Protestants, and the Jews. The allowance made to the Roman Catholic clergy in the last budget amounted to 49,819,936 francs, and that of the Protestant Churches to 1,493,436 francs. These amounts, when compared with the population returns, show that the allowance per capita is about the same in the two denominations.

Thus, with Germany more than one-third Catholic, and with a large proportion of Catholics in her armies, and with France endowing the Protestant Church in relative proportion to the Catholic, it is not easy to see how either side can claim our sympathies on the score of religion. It is a quarrel in which religion has no part, and if the people of America have given their good wishes to Prussia, it is not because they look upon her as the Protestant champion, but because she has a just cause and has been our good friend.

THE SECRET TREATY.

From the London Saturday Review Events move so rapidly in times like these that all this history of the endeavors, successes, and failures of the English Government seems already out of date, although it is scarcely a fortnight old. The news of the secret treaty said to have been proposed by France to Prussia has made all discussions as to Prince Hohenzollern and M. Benedetti at Ems seem trivial and uninteresting. A treaty offered to Prussia by France, in which Prussia was to bind herself to help France to conquer Belgium and hold it against all the world, was startling in itself, and was especially startling to Englishmen, who saw that they would be instantly dragged into the war if a French conquest of Belgium was to be one of its incidents or consequences. We now know the history of this treaty about as much perhaps as we are ever likely to know it. There can be no doubt that the draft of such a treaty in the handwriting of M. Benedetti is in the possession of Prussia. The diplomatic representatives of other nations are invited to inspect it if they wish. The French Government does not deny that some such project was at one time discussed between the representatives of France and Prussia, but it says that the suggestion came from Count Bismarck, not from M. Benedetti, and that directly the Emperor heard of it, he at once signified his entire disapproval. Count Bismarck retorts by saying that this was only one of a series of offers and propo-

France in return for countenauce given to Prussian schemes of aggrandiz in Germany, France even offered to make war on Austria if Prussia would pay her in Rhenish land. These efforts to corrupt Prassia and to make her an accomplice in spoliation have been incessent. The Luxemburg affair was terminated by England's accepting the burden of a new guarantee. But, after this had been done, the first thing that France did, according to Count Bismarck, was to propose again that she should be allowed to conquer Belgium. It is distinctly stated that the draft treaty in the handwriting of M. Benedetti was subsequent to the Luxemburg affair. The organs of the Prussian Government go further, and state that there are other revelations to come; that Prince Napoleon, among other things, went to Berlin and suggested that there were cantons of Switzerland where French was the language of the people, and that in Piedmont impossible to say where ends and Italian begins. French All this undoubtedly shows that designs most fatal to the peace of Europa have floated through the minds of the Emperor and his representatives. It is impossible to believe that M. Benedetti was acting entirely without his master's knowledge, or to doubt that schemes for sharing plunder on a gigantic scale have been proposed in the last five or six years by France to Prussia. But there are two observations which it is, we think, important to make. The whole of the blame cannot be made to rest on France. Even if the French assertion that Count Bismarck intimated a wish to appropriate Holland is untrue, yet all these overtures of spoliation cannot have been made time after time without encouragement. To say the very least, Prussia led France on to make them, and rejected them in such a way that they were soon made again. In the next place, when last Monday the Times published the treaty, it augmented immensely the importance of the publication by positively stating that within the last few days since the present quarrel has sprung up, France has renewed the offer to forbear to cross the purposes of Prussia on condition of Belgium being given to France. This was most astonishing and alarming, for it would have stamped France as guilty of the blackest treachery towards England, to whose friendly aid France had just appealed, and it would have made us almost necessarily parties to the war. But, happily, there is no evidence whatever to show that the assertion was true. On the contrary, Count Bismarck, who would have been sure to produce all the evidence he could of any recent design of France on Belgium, has none to offer, and contents himself with surmising, on what he calls good grounds, that if this treaty had not been published, the French Government would now at this very moment have been proposing to Prussia that as they are the only two powers in a complete state of military preparation, they should unite against all the rest of Europe, and map out a new territorial arrangement of the Continent exactly as they pleased.

The publication of this treaty, and the whole history of what happened during the period covered by the English correspond-

Prussia probably calculated they would injure it. The origin of the treaty and the circumstances under which it was drawn up are so obscure that conjecture cannot move altogether in a line favorable to the innocence that France, if this treaty had not been published, would even now have renewed the offer, is only an assertion, and is open to the obvious criticism that, if Count Bismarck could have reckoned on France committing such a gigantic blunder, he would certainly have let her commit it, and would not have had the draft printed in the Times so soon. The whole career of Count Bismarck, too, inspires a conviction that he is the kind of man to whom unserupulous proposals would naturally be made. It would be very interesting to know whether the King of Prussia had ever seen or heard of this treaty in M. Benedetti's handwriting before this week. We confidently guess that it was as new to him as to every one else, and that it was only one part of a long series of intrigues between Count Bismarck and M. Benedetti, of which the King of Prussia knew next to nothing, and the Emperor just as little or as much as he thought convenient. For the moment, however, the effect of the publication of the draft treaty has been beneficial to Belgium. It has strengthened the national jealousy of all attempts to put an end to Belgian independence; and it has called forth from France a distinct assertion that the Emperor's honor is pledged not to violate the neutrality of Belgium while Prussia respects it. Count Bismarck, in the same way, has committed himself at the outset of the war to a strict pledge not to let the war lead to the dismemberment or weakening of neutral nations. England is at the head of the neutral nations, for no nation longs so earnestly to be neutral as she does, and the Government have used and will use their utmost influence to maintain inviolate the neutrality of Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland. As to Belgium, the mind of England is thoroughly made up to defend it if it is seriously menaced. It will be very necessary not to enact the part of policemen suspicious of every act and every movement, and seeing deep designs of fraud and robbery in trivial and accidental movements or incidents. We need not even say much about our helping Belgium, as if we were the sole guardians of Belgian neutrality, and as if we were chal-lenging France and Prussia, and especially France, to dare to touch our little friend. This kind of neutrality is a sort of neutrality that may give very unnecessary irritation, and lead to the war which we all long to avert. A calm and dignified reserve ought, as Lord Granville said, to be the attitude of England. We think both France and Prussia know perfectly well, and we hope Belgium knows, and we are sure we in England know, that we are determined to help Belgium if necessary. But so long as this is known, it will produce a much more salutary effect if there is no boasting about it; and although the Government should most cer-

ence, have not injured France as much as

HOW NOT TO MANAGE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS. .

nessary offence.

tainly do all it can to make our tiny army

effectual, and to let us avail ourselves at once

of the full strength of our navy, yet it will

be wise if it makes its preparations quietly, and so as not to court attention or to give un-

A saying of the wise man is verified in the course of some extreme Southern politicians and their Northern abettors:- "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolish-ness depart from him." This class of whom we speak learn nothing from experience. The fact that Governor Holden's violent proceedings have transferred North Carolina to the

their object to get an increase of territory for them to play despotic tricks with impunity; France in return for countenance given and that if their authority to override law and outrage justice be challenged, they have but to appeal to Washington to obtain all the support they require. They assume that Federal troops are available whenever they choose to call for help, and that, if these are not equal to the occasion, Congress will upset its own work, do violence to the rights of sovereign States, and restore chaos as a pretext for military government. It must be admitted that for these extravagant assumptions too much justification has been afforded. The despatch of troops to do Governor Holden's bidding is a precedent not less mischievous in its tendency than the ever-recurring threat of interference which the extremists in Congress promulgate whenever they find party supremacy jeopardized in a Southern State. But the folly that invokes Federal interference is none the less because there is a folly that concedes such interference. In either case it

What is about to happen when Mr. Forney's two papers begin to talk of "renewed Southern outrages," all of us know. The sign is understood everywhere. There is a purpose which may be interpreted without prophetic aid. Some scheme for promoting personal ambition or factious greed is to be presented to Congress or the President. Some plan is contemplated for carrying an election against the will of the people, or for perpetuating an authority that cannot withstand the free exercise of the ballot. Then the Ku-Kluk reappear, and murders and outrages multiply at a rate which only vivid imaginations can explain. Of this startling intelligence the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press have a monopoly; they are without a rival, in that line of the newspaper business. And they are preparing now for fresh manifestations of their peculiar skill. They would have us believe that the defeat in North Carolina might have been prevented had there been more bayonets at the ballot-box; and they so describe events in other States as to suggest the necessity for military appearances to make sure of Republican victories. They ask us to rely more upon the bullet, and less upon the ballot.

From this teaching Georgia has happily been rescued by the good sense of one branch of the local Legislature, indorsed and perhaps aided by Attorney-General Akerman. The people are not to be defrauded out of an election, as was proposed. Now let us hope that they will be allowed to vote unmolested by the military. Mr. Akerman has well said that the Republican party can better afford to lose a State than to retain it by means that conflict with right. In Texas, however, there is a gernor who desires to imitate Mr. Holden. He wants a little standing army to aid him in managing mutters, and threatens to appeal to the Washington Jupiter if the Legislature reject his propositions. A despatch to the Galveston Bulletin-a staunch Union sheet-briefly tells

"Austin, Aug. 6.—Governor Davis has determined that if the Legislature a fjourns without passing the appropriations he asked, amounting to \$1,600,000, that he will immediately call an entra session. If that is refused, he will report to the Federal Government that the State is lawless, that he is powerless, and ask that the State be remanded to military rule, that he be appointed Military Governor, and troops stationed in the State as before reconstruction."

We have seen these things so often already that the prospect of their repetition excites no surprise. The partisan license in which they originate is not exhausted. All we can hope is that if Gov. Davis make a pilgrimage confident if not a wiser man.

It is quite evident that the process of tinkering the Southern States to establish party supremacy in them forever, has been continued too long for the good of the party itself. The object of reconstruction was national, not partisan, and the policy that would unsettle a finished work as often as partisan exigencies arise, is as scandalous as it is impolitie. It brings disgrace on the party resorting to it, and insures a repetition of results akin to those in North Carolina. The field is broad and fair, and we should be content to contest it fairly. Many substantial advantages are on the Republican side, and their legitimate use should be sufficient for all reasonable purposes. If our party managers would turn them to the best account. and win victories where now they seem to dread defeat, they will expel the Holdens and Davises from their councils, and discard the intolerant, proscriptive temper, and the reckless abuse of power, which have been their chief characteristics.

THE FETE NAPOLEON.

From the N. Y. World. The 15th of August has come, but the French are not in Berlin. The gay gentlemen of Paris who are said to have laid a wager on the celebration of the Fete Napoleon in the capital of the great Frederick are probably drilling to-day with ex-Minister Duruy in the Garde Mobile or with Paul de Cassaignae in the Zouaves for the defense of their own brilliant and beautiful metropolis. The gunpowder which is annually burnt and exploded after so gorgeous a fashion around the Arc de Triomphe will be wanted this year for more serious purposes. The contrast between all that this day commemorates and the actual condition of France and of the empire upon which it this year dawns is so obvious that it is hardly worth while for us to dwell upon it. It tells its own storya story as old as the whims of Destiny; and points its own moral-a moral as useless as all the experience of man. Had the war which began, so like a piece of fireworks on the Pincian or the Place de la Concorde, a short time ago, been conducted as the French people expected it to be, this day would doubtless have been signalized by some theatrical feat of arms in the heart of Germany. It is not likely that the commanders of the great army which is now manouvring in front of the invading host of the Prussians will trouble themselves to celebrate it in the same way on the soil of France. The news which reaches us, indeed, of the evacuation of Metz and the withdrawal of the French line is the best proof that could be given of the decision and determination which have come to the head of military affairs in France. The 15th of August this year has been a day of work, not of festival, in the land of the Franks.

Although the Prussians have advanced but a little way beyond the French frontiers, they have so far and so thoroughly engaged their armies on French soil that for them now there is no choice but between a persistent and victorious advance or a crushing if not a fatal defeat. It is plainly the object of the French commanders, therefore, to deliver the first great battle, which must soon be fought, in such a position as will afford them, in case of a French triumph, the best possible opportunities for operating upon the retreat of their defeated enemy. We are too sparingly and too inaccurately informed of the real operations of the campaign to be able to reach any conclusions of value as to the complete strategic plans in obedience to which it is apparent that both armies sals made at different times by France to Democracy teaches them no lesson. They which it is apparent that both armies Prussing the the Danish war, all having for I magine that the possession of power entities I are now hadded one the indications.

are that the first grand collision of the oppos-ing hosts will take place on the vast plain of Champagne, around that ancient city of Cha-lons which has already witnessed, fourteen centuries ago, one of the few really decisive battles of history. There, upon a battle-ground marked out, as it might almost seem, by the hand of nature herself, the crumbling mounds of the great and irregular intrenched camp of Attila, King of the Huns, still attest the dreadful day on which the powers of the Christian West and of the barbaric East clashed together from dawn till dark. There the proud course of the Asiatic invader was stayed.

Jornandes rhetorically tells us that the blood that day shed flowed in literal rivulets, and that the wounded, parched with thirst, quenched the fire that consumed them in its horrible tide.

Like King William and the Prussians, Attila came from the East. Like the Prussians too, he was superior to his foe in numbers, and certainly not inferior to him in military genius. Germans fought on both sides on that day, as Germans will fight on both sides again in the new contest now impending for supremacy on the European Continent. For nothing can be more absurd than the pseudophilosophical attempts which are made in some quarters to divide the French from the

Germans by a sharp line of race. The Tentonic element predominates, for all practical purposes, in both armies and in both nations. What the particular value of its predominance may be to civilization and to progress may be thought perhaps more doubtful, by those who reflect on the humiliating truth that after fourteen centuries of struggle and endeavor the hosts of the two foremost nations of Europe are getting into line for reciprocal slaughter precisely where the hosts of Attila and of Actius arrayed themselves in the earliest dark of the Dark Ages.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOT NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

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of 514 tons.

The vessel will be seld as she stands, and can be The vessel will be said as she stands, and can be examinep at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchasemoney must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the baiance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the navy yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the

Commandant.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per sentum thereto.

8 4thstact centum thereto.

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ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867,

mortgage, for default of payment of interest, Will sell at public saie, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1810, at 12 o'clock noon, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Austioneers.

under and pursuant to a request and notice of

creditors, given under the provisions of the said

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz. :-

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Millin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are effected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops

and buildings, to wit :-The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Millin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, caststeel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures. Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ure

Bank, in Union township, Mittin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables. Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill. in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Millin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mittin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Millin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace. in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as fol-

\$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance te be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:-

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township. Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:-

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44% degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46% degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44% degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 441/4 deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heoley, south 45% deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L Yoder, south 42% deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46% deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net mea-

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,738-34, upon \$3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1,

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:-

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:-

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 9836 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 percnes; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigier, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. Mclivain, north 60 degrees east, 98% perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70% degrees east, 89% perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and seven acres

and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance. This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for \$1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868. Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about

nine acres and eighty-nine perches. The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28,

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:-Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, ENOCH LEWIS, M. THOMAS & SONS, 6 27 mth t827

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REAL ESTATE AT AUDTION.

TICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION. at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit :-

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements hereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them be ginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said ailey and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, silver money.

No 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

Note.-These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls. income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and fran chises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shad be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees. S 13 61t

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